E LOTTERY AND POLICY CASES—THE "OUTSIDE" DEAL-ERS THUMPHANI—AN "OUTSIDE" DEALER PERMITTED TO DEMUR TO THE INDICTMENTS ACAINST HIM, AND JUDGMENT GIVEN IN HIS FAVOR.

U. S. agt. Wn. Craft (two indictments).
he lottery and policy fraternity (or rather the "outside" ers) have been in a forment for weeks past, owing to raids have been made upon them by Government officials, who acrested them by wholesale and taken them before Com-ingent Osborous to answer the cliar gress made against them of

SCHOONER GROEGE DARBY.

only so, but had endeavored to procure a onstom officer to superintend the lading, in order more effectually to guard against imposition or the temptation of the shippers to get on board this description of goods. There is nothing in the case as respect this vessel, either in the proparation for the voyage, or in the conduct of the claimants, that can make it a public object to strain the principles of law, or apply to the facts a rigid construction in order to forfeit the property. On the contrary, after an examination of the proofs, we feel bound to say, it is not a matter of regret but of natisfaction, that we find the law to harmonize with the right and justice of the case. The decree of the Court below affirmed.

THE CHILLAS "TORPEDO-METION" CASE.

United States ogt Benjamin Vicuna Mackenna.

The defendant in this case, it will be remembered, was charged with completity in an attempt to send out torpedo boats and also munitions of war by the "Motsor," to Chili from this country, during the war between Chili and Spain, thus violating the neutrality laws. The trial had been set down for this term, and ball had been given. On motion of Mr. E. W. Stoughton, counsel for Mr. McKenna, the case was ordered to stand over till, and the indictment and bail-bond were ordered over to, the next term.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Nov. 27 .- Before CONDEMNATIONS.

CONDEMNATIONS.

Returns of process were made in the following cases: U.S. agt. one lot of human hair, &c.; Same agt. 24 hhds. concentrated Melado: Same agt. 4 boxes plug tobacco marked "H.C.R.," and other goods at various places: Same agt. 5 cases of cigars found at No. 338 Broadway. No claimants appearing for the above articles, on motion of Assistant United States District-Astoracy, B. K. Phelps, decrees were entered condomning the above articles by default.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-Nov. 27.-Before Justice Nelson.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE TRIBUNE ASSOCIATION-OPINION ON PLAINTIFF'S DEMURRERS TO DEFEND-

ANT'S PLEAS.

The following opinion has been rendered by Judge

The following opinion has been rendered by Judge Nelson in the above matter:

Isaac Cook agt. The Tribune Association.

The declaration in this case contains eight counts. The first charges the defendants with wickedly composing and publishing the libel, setting it out hace evolve. The substance of it is that the plaintiff is a defaulting army paymaster to the amount of helf a million of dollars, and which he had lost in gambling; that some \$70,000 had been recovered by arresting blacklegs in various cities and compelling them to disgorge; that the plaintiff was not an undeveloped knave, but a full blown scoondrel; that he was made postmaster at Chicage by Senator Douglas; that the office became a den of thieves under his rule; that the plaintiff may not have stoken the money, but he gaibered scoamps about him by natural affinity, and the public had to suffer; that the essential baseness and rotteness of the fellow plaintiff) was so thoroughly displayed in turning against his benefactor (Douglas,) and the malignity of his assaults were such, the writer did not suppose any honest man had spoken to him since, except by moral coercion; that Senator Douglas openly charged him (plaintiff) with rescality and peculation, and nobody doubted the truth of it. Now this exploded reprobate turns up a fresh defaulter.

Taucando, as follows: That plaintiff, as paymaster of the army, had appropriated to his own use and benefit a large sum of money, to wit \$600,000 belonging to the United States, and

had appropriated to his own use and benefit a large sum o money, to wit, \$508,000 belonging to the United States, and thereby had committed willful and corrupt felony against the

thereby had committed willful and corrupt felony against the statute. Second Count—Libel.—That the plaintiff, as such army paymaster, had lost the half million of money in gambling. Third Count.—Libel same as in first count. Innendo: That plaintiff, among other things, was a full-blown scoundrel and knave, and not fit to be trusted with half a million of money; and, if intrusted, would convert it to his own benefit, and thereby commit felony.

Fourth Count.—Libel as in first count. Innendo: White Postmaster, &c., by natural affinity gathered about him scamps—that is, persons who would, in the course of their employment, steal money—and that the Post-Office thereby became a den of thieves.

ment, steal money—and that denote the denote theres.

Porth Count.—Libel as in first count. Invendo: Substan-Ayra Count.—Liber as in first count. Intendo: Salestan-ally same as in first.

Sixth Count.—Libet.—That the plaintiff, as army paymaster, as a defaulter in half a million of dollars, as set forth in the rst count, and in addition, meaning that he had lost the half dilion of money in gambling.

Seventh Count.—Same as third count, except composition of

Eighth Count.—Same as fourth, except composition of libel left out.

First—General issue.

Second plea is to third, fourth, seventh and eighth counts, and in substance as follows: That the plaintiff was Postmaster at Chicago, and had pewer to appoint and dismiss clerks; that during the time plaintiff held the office, the duties of it were discharged greatly to the prejudice of the public—namely: letters containing money were abstracted from the office, and the contents stolen by the clerks; that there were 1,000 dead letters in the office which should have been sent to the General Post-Office unbroken, but were detained and opened by clerks and contents rified.

That during the time plaintiff so held the office the books of the office were knowingly faishfied by plaintiff and clerks, therefore, amounting in all to \$5,000 not accounted for to the Government, amounting in all to \$5,000 not accounted for to the Government, that plaintiff was a proprietor of a newspaper in Chicago, and coerced his clerks and subordinates to subscribe for same and to raise money in support of it, and displaying

some of them for refusing to comply with his orders in this respect. This is the substance of the plea.

Now, the radical defect in it is, that the pleader has undertaken to set up in the same plea several defenses to the two cames of action contained is the third and fourth counts in the declaration. This is against the first principles of special pleading. Besides, no one of the defenses set forth in the plea would justify the publication of the libel as charged in the two counts. Each plea must contain one good defense to all that it professes to answer. In this case the plea professes to answer set forth accomplishes this. Again, the libel as set forth in the third and fourth counts but no one answer set forth accomplishes this. Again, the libel as set forth in the third and fourth counts charges the plaintiff personally as cor-

centh and eighth counts.

remaining pleas, down to the forty-first, inclusive, in s forms set up as a defense to the third and seventh, an embezzlement of the public floorey while Postmaster

that he would commit wilful and corrupt felony.

The seventh count is the same.

These several pleas do not meet and justify the whole of the libel as set forth in the counts.

A plea that the plaintiff had committed the offense of embezelement is no answer to a charge that, if intrusted with public moneys, he would commit it again. This is not the legal effect or conclusion from the fact stated of a provious embezzlement by the same person—and hence is bad as a pies. The pleader overlooks the Locus penitentic, to the benefit of which

h counts in the declaration, see counts, as we have seen, are founded on that part of the which charges that the plaintiff, according to the do, while Postmester, by natural affinity, gathering about comps, and willfully and corruptly employed them to steal ublic money, and that under the conduct, or rule, of the tiff as Postmaster, and while he held the office, it became a of thices.

the forty-fourth, forty-finit, norty-state, and forty-second, are subject to the same objections as the forty-second, so forty-eighth plea is bad as an attempt to set up a multi-of defenses in one plea to the causes of action in the thrid seventh counts. There are other objections, but the above

objected to, and are satisfied the same are sufficient, is stance, to make the libel at plicable to the plaintiff. The of the libel is to be read for this purpose, which will rem doubt on the point.

Judgment for the plaintiff on all the demurrers to the pleas,
with leave to amend on usual terms, payment of costs.

Before Mr. Justice MULLIN.

defendant pecuniarily, and aggravating matter to fix the amount of damages, and therefore the plaintiff had the right to open.

The plaintiff went on the stand and testified that the defendant had represented himself as worth over \$100,000; that three different days had been fixed for her marriage—Nov., 1838, and Jan, I and May I, 1859; she was at great expense (over \$1,500, in preparing for these occasions; on Feb. 24, 1860, he told her that some gentlemen were on the point of buying a house for him, and if it suited them they would locate there; she next saw the defendant in the following October; she then learned from him that he was married on the 27th of February; she went to Troy on a request of Mr. Russell to see him, and that the October interview with him; she told him that his sister had told her that he was married, but she could not believe it until she heard it from his own lips; he offered her \$30 to pay her traveling expenses, which she declined.

To Mr. Marsh—I got the \$1,500 from my industry; I made it in drossmaking in Jamaics, Brooklys and New-York: I commenced it at 15 years of age on my own account; I also made dresses at Flatbush; I cannot fix dates, I was in the year 1855 principal of a lady's farnishing, establishment; I had charge of it for the proprietors: I went back after that for a short time to Long Island; I don't know whether I was there three weeks or a year; after that I eame to New York; I came back in the latter part of 1856, and I have staved there ever since. I did business in Brooklyn. I think, before 1859; I was at Sing Sing to stay a couple of weeks when this promise was made; I was not then doing any business; I was an entire stranger at Sing Sing; I went to the hotel, and inved at the hotel while I was there; the letters of the defendant of July 15, 1858, and other letters, showing the commencement of the correspondence by him were produced; this first letter accompanied some books, and called the lady "dear girl," another letter of July is alludes to those books, and

ing the letters. The money was paid, but the letters were not surrendered.

Ex Attorney-General Cushing was called, and testified that he knew the plaintiff. In June, 1808, he brought suit for her. (He dechined to say against whom.) There was a complaint crawn and signed by the plaintiff. The Court ruled that Mr. Cushing could not state anything which he obtained from his client. Mr. Marsh contended that though he could not sak for communications made by the client to the counsel, he could sak for acts done even in pursuance of such communications. The Court ruled that he could not inquire into the complaint until it was shown to have been published by sorvice.

The witness continued—A copy of the complaint was served, and the defendant's attorney was Richard Busteed; this is the answer that was put in; the answer came to the knowledge of the plaintiff; that suit was settled by arrangement between unyelf, the plaintiff, and the defendant in that suit; the defendant and paid me \$800, of which I paid over to her \$800, and for which she gave me this receipt; the complaint was destroyed by me, and I have no copy of it; that complaint contained an allegation that the plaintiff had been seduced under breach of promise of marriage; this complaint was signed and sworn to by the plaintiff, the seduction had been a continuous seduction, running over the two or three years next preceding the commoncement of the suit; that suit was carried through between January and June, 1838; I have not since had any professional relations with her; at a subsequent interview ahe told me she had made a favorable arrangement with a gentleman for marriage, showing a letter with the name turned down; she asked me not to disclose this former suit; I told her it was confidential, and I should not at a subsequent interview and the search of the suit; that suit was carried through between January and June, 1838; I have not since had any professional relations with her; at a subsequent interview and the search made and the search of the suit; th

ember, 1859. The Court then adjourned to to-day at 10 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT-Special Term-Nov. 27.—Before Jus

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 27.—Before Justice Barboura.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.
Lens Steinhardt agt. Chas. Freidlander.

This action is brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for defamation of character. The plaintiff charges the defendant with having in July last, upon several occasions, made certain reflections upon her good name; and that he has stated to several persons that she was his mistress, and that she had used medicines to produce miscarriage. The plaintiff also alleges that the defendant wrote a letter to her mother account of that letter her engagement of marriage to one David Schwartz was broken off. For these and other damages she claims \$25,000.

Schwarts was to account to claims \$25,000.

The defendant in his answer admits a great many things with The defendant in his answer admits a great many things with which he is not charged. The case was before Jutice Barboar yesterian morning on a motion to strike out those portions of the answer which are superfluous and irrelevant to the issue. The Court after hearing the argument of counsel ordered the superfluous portions of the answer to be stricken out.

S. B. House for plaintiff; Stallknecht and Hall for defendant.

The second secon	
COURT CALENI	DARS-THIS DAY.
SUPREME COUL	BT-CIRCUIT.
urt opens at 10 o'clock s. us. a. Bennett agt. Ross. 6. Birchard agt. Smith. o-MoGeoriy agt. Fettigraw. 4. Kisher agt. Carpouter. 3. White agt. McClean. 8. Man. Oil Co. agt. The Cam 4. Amboy R. R. Cs. o-Campbell agt. The Mayor, &c. o-McCreedy agt. Johnson. 2. Dyer agt. Oils. 2. Reuts ast. The Minth-ave.	PART II—Held by MULLEN, J.— Nos. 1340—Allen art. Allen, 1574—Richardson agt. Clark, 1578—Walkins agt. Leonard, 1578—Same agt. same, 1582—Trowein agt. Goer, 1616—Whitlingham agt. 1626—Crawford agt. Meyer et al. 1638—Guerber at. Wolf, 1678—Tucker agt The Union Tel. Co. 1689—Martin agt. Spotts.
	-SPECIAL TERM.

ald by Potten, J., at No. 73 Duane-st.—Court opens at 10 o'ole a. m.—The Calender as published yesterday remains unchanged.

BUPREME COURT—CHAMNESS.

Held by SUTERALAD, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m.

Nos.
10 - In re. the app. of Murphy
agt. Green.
43 - Lopers agt. King.
55 - Hilton agt. Miles.

Buller agt. Blugham.
The Constant call is No. 102—Daiy agt. Ericason. Daly agt. Ericason.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

PARTS I and II.—The celendars of both branches of this Court ramals unchanged. There are cases on trial which will probably accurate beliance of the term.

MARINE COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Schenck agt. Brown. Bernett agt. Corpenter, Brant agt. Heare. Brant agt. Heare. Foreice agt. Devos. Warring agt. Bart. Hout agt. Miles! Same agt. Heim. Sarrage agt. Frentice. Park agt. Rorstein. Anjar agt. Same.	Nos. 253—Ratherral ogt Bradi 254—Rosemblaus ogt Fril 255—Wilson ogt Ledezer 255—Wilson ogt Ledezer 255—Bald ogt Genwell. 255—Van Bell ogt Enley 255—Sands ogt Hanks. 256—Lowrashon ogt Ball 257—Hornick ogt Heror. 271—Welste att Stelse.
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THE MONEY MARKET.

in gold. U S 6s, 5-20 Coup *62 Alton & Terre H 2 P Hudson River 10,000 ... 109 2,000 ... 84 100 ... 1,000 ... 109 [Chie, Bur & Quin 8s 109 ... U S 6s 5-20 Cp, 1864 2,000 ... 113 Reading | 1st Series | 10 | 157 | 111 | 110 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 s60.1114 100... s30.1114 Mil & St Paul ..176 500..... ..1751 500..... Ill Central

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5 1866.

U S & 5-20 Coup. 62 Pacific Mail S. Co. 176 U S 6s. 5-20 C. 65, n. L. N Y Central 10,000......1081 Treas Notes, 7 3-10 | Michigan Central | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1 .1131 Clev & Toledo U S 6a 5-20 Coup '64 Quicksilver | III Central. | 14,000 | 107 | 100 | 47 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 10

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Gold is higher, and closes at 1414, after selling as high na 144. Several failures are announced of houses dealing

State stocks were firm and in demand; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates rose i per cent, and Railway mortgages are steady. The Railway Share market has been quite irregular and feverish, and there is thus far only a mederate demand for shares. New-York Central was firm, under reports of an extra dividend to be declared prior to the annual election. Eric sold as high as 731, but was plenty all day, and the market fed with all it would take without sending it down sharply. North-Western Common sold at 441, and was the firmest stock on the list. After the call prices were lower, and there was no demand for large amounts of any stock. At the Second Board prices were lower; Michigan Southern fell 1. Quicksilver 1. Pacific Mail 3, Erie 1. Reading 11. Michigan Central 4, Cleveland and Pittsburgh 2, North-Western 1, North-Western Preferred 1, and Fort Wayne 1. New-York Central rose 13. Illinois Central 4, and Cleveland and Toledo 1. After the Second Board prices were lower and weak; Erie sold at 72, and closed at 724. It is supposed that since Friday last 30,000 shares of Erie have been put upon the street, which is quite as much as can be realized upon at anything like cost by its last buyers. The closing rates were: New-York Central, 1134@1134; Eric, 721@721; Reading, 1124@1121; Michigan Southern, 822@824; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 852@86; Rock Island, 1042 3 1042; North-Western, 442 3 444; North Western Preferred, 721 @723; Fort Wayne, 1051 @1054.

Money is offered on call more freely by city lenders, and there are considerable sums from the interior at 6@7 per cent. The recent break down in the price of pork and stocks, the downward tendency in breadstuffs, and the general paralysis stealing over all departments of trade, unite to produce an easy money market on call, and a hard market for commercial bills. Upon cheaper meney on call, there will be shown a more active stock market, and possibly higher prices, but they cannot be sustained long, inless Congress commits the folly of enlarging the National Bank circulation, and also takes from Mr. McCulloch his present power of funding and paying the short currency-debt. Speculators for an advance must not forget that they are new buying, not in the face of an increasing volume of currency, as in 1863 and 1864, or as in the early part of 1865, with a currency nearly stationary, but against a currency steadily decreasing by the action of the treasury, and that too in a form which must force contraction upon the banks, and all trading upon borrowed capital. The banks are stready contracting, and an examination of the last statement out will show that they are now in a position, when at any moment they may be obliged to make large sacrifices to promptly meet their deposits.

The statement shows the banks to be hard pressed for legal tender, and in no condition to meet a continued

Calling for a legal tender reserve of.

Legal tender reported...... 61,194,100 62,359,254

Any further drain upon them can only be met by selling ompounds, or gold bearing debt. Since the year commenced the banks have reduced their surplus of legs

| Circulation and Deposits, Dec. 30, 1865, were | \$197,215,541 |
| Calling for legal tender reserves | 51,803,885 |
| Legal tender reported | 71,124,996 .\$18,165,967

The banks are still too much expanded, and will soon be scrambling for legal tender to keep up their reserves. This circulation is at the highest point, and this, too, when the Treasurer is calling in its legal tenders by which all poor, and at the next pressure for money will be obliged to strengthen themselves by purchasing plain legal tenders, by selling their interest-bearing reserves. Since the commencement of the year the position of the Treasury and the banks has been reversed. In January, 1865, the Treasury was hampered with a short floating debt controlled to a great degree by the banks, which held the Department at their mercy. Now the Treasury has no floating debt which it cannot readily pay, and no debt maturing until June of 1867. It has the ordinary expenses of the Government and interest to pay, but beyond this is free, and in a position to name its own price for the portion of currency debt it is able to retire with its surpl income. It has the 7.30 notes to fund, but the Secretary has at command bonds which he can sell, running 40 years, at six per cent absolutely, a security as rapidly as the dew disappears before the sun in August. Forty years and 6 per cent are high rates for money, but it would be a smaller evil than paying the 7.30s in currency, and it is the plain duty of the Secretary to fund at these rates if less rates fail. Unless Congress deliberately proment toward specie payments. Upon legal tenders overtrading and speculation have proceeded until at last the fabric drops of its own weight, as is proved by the disasters falling upon merchants, manufacturers, traders and speculators in all directions. Until it is discovered that Congress means to put on more financial steam, in the form of circulating money, people cannot be too careful about getting in debt, for the panic of last week is not the only

one in store for traders upon borrowed money.

Sterling bills are quoted at 10% by leading houses on 60

In Freights early in the week, the market was very dull and rates declined, but at the close there is more doing and rates advanced. The engagements to Liverpool are 100 bales Cotton at 3-16 & id.; 16,000 bush. Barley at 5id.; 7,000 bush. Peas at 5d.; 14,000 bush. Wheat at 5d., and per steamer, 7,000 bush. Wheat at 6d. To London, 4,300 bbla. Flour at 2/; 18,000 bush. Wheat at 6d., and to Glasgow 18,000 bush. Barley at 6d., 7,000 bush. Wheat at 6d., and 7,000 bush. Corn at 6d. The business in charters has been moderate, and the supply of tunnage is large.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$1,404,-961 67—for Customs, \$266,000; Payments, \$774,996 62; Balance, \$103,912,034 62-Gold Notes, \$262,000.

The New-York Stock Exchange has practically repealed all restrictions as to commissions, and instead of i as now charged, customers can make terms with their brokers. Stocks are bought and sold by street brokers at \$1 561 per 100 shares.

Exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to Foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 27, 1866, \$3,466,611.

Earnings of the Chicago and North-Western Railroad for the third week in November:
1866. \$225.355 | 1865. \$205.334 | Increase ... \$19.961
Earnings of the Detroit and Milwankee Railroad for the

week ending Nov. 22: 1866.......\$35,911 | 1865......\$41,250 | Decrease\$5,339 Earnings of the Western Union Railroad for the third week in November: 1866....... \$15,003 | Increase...

Earnings of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad

nia Coal Company for the week ending Nov. 24, was : 1866 470,054 | 1865 516,655 | Decrease 46,601, The failure of Dehon, Clark & Bridges, a prominent house in the provision trade, but recently engaged in speculations in cotton, railroad iron, gold and stocks, is

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company sold to-day, through J. H. Draper & Co., suctioneers, 40,000 tuns of Scranton coal. The different varieties of the coal sold at a decline varying from 45 cents to \$1 40 a tun-the lump bringing an average of about \$3 80; the steamboat \$4 25, the grate \$4 90, the egg \$4 95, the stove \$5 42, and the chestnut \$3 80 a tun.

announced.

The receipts into the Treasury of Ohio and the disburse ments therefrom for the past seven years are reported by

Recesp	
60\$4,031,14	7 55 \$3,959,071 48
61 5,657,72	7 88 5,524,564 72
62 6,512,30	7 14 6,029,566 98
63 6,313,616	4 00 5.361,687 00
64 8,710,13	9 82 6,706,471 70
6513.246,16	9 16 12,490,083 24
866 8,380,74	8 41 7,359,496 73

The large excess in the amounts for 1865 is owing to the soldiers' allotment fund, as over \$5,000,000 were collected during that year from the Ohio soldiers in the field and camp, and transmitted through State and County Treasuries to their families and friends at home, while in 1866 the amount was less than \$60,000. The finances of the State are certainly in an excellent condition. The State debt is being rapidly reduced, and the expenses of the State Government are being curtailed, consequently the taxes are becoming lighter, which will be a source of great satisfaction to taxpayers.

It has often been asked if the reports of the daily receipts of grain in New-York, as published in the papers of that citr, are

to be relied on as correct. We are unable to answer this ques-tion: but the figures showing, the shipments hence by the tows tion: but the figures showing, the shipments hence by the tows on three censecutive days differ widely from the receipts pub-lashed in the New-York papers for three consecutive days, allowing plenty of time for the arrival of the tows at New-York:

SHIPPED BY TOWS. Nov. 17...... 39,700 73,200 Nov. 18..... 39,300 27,000 Nov. 19..... 54,200 99,600 194,900 199,800 352,600 PEPORTED RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK. Onta. Rye. 1,490 100 15,400 16,200 32,330 15,500 Whest. 11,500 7,700 82,200 Nov. 21..... 12,400 15,400 Nov. 22..... 23,600 32,300

Total ... 53,800 49,300 31,800 101,400 159,600 ff the figures reported as the receipts of grain at New York are used as a basis on which to estimate stock in store, it would seem that the figures recently put forth as giving the quantity of grain in store might admit of some additions.

(Albany Argus. (Albany Argus.

The European Times observes:

The European Times observes:

Since (the redaction in the rate of interest, except on the first day, when kept-back bills were presented, not much business has been done. The rates generally now stand in the open market, where money is plentiful, as 3½ for good bills. The Bank return shows that the successive reductions in the discount rate have failed to attract business to it, the terms in the general market being still lower. Owing to the fresh diminution in the advances on private securities, combined with the influx of Government deposits, the reserve has been further strengtheaed to the important extent of £537,486. The amount of gold gained by the Bank on the import and expect transactions of the week was only about £57,090, and as the increase in the coin and bullion shown below is £353,001, a distinct reflux of coin from the Provinces is indicated. The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 14 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest. £3,264,748 Increase. £44,566

Public deposits 5,145,772 Increase. 770,056
Other deposits 16,067,107 Decrease. 723,064
On the other side of the account:
Government securities £12,204,391 Increase. £4,579

Other deposits. 16,687,107 Decrease. 763,064
In the other side of the account:
Government securities. £12,304,394
Other securities. 19,361,323
Notes unemployed. 7,807,875 Increase. 431,980
The amount of notes in circulation is £23,276,845, being the account of the stock of bullion in both deposits. The amount of notes in circulation is £32,276,845, being decrease of £284,465; and the stock of bullion in both depart ments is £17,144,607, showing an increase of £251,001, when Messrs. Satterthwaite's circulations.

Messrs. Satterthwaite's circular says:

We have to note increased activity in the Lendon market for American securities during the past week. The recent importation of U.S. 5-20s appears to have been well taken on both home and continental demand, and the closing price for the next set tlement, 70×70s, shows an advance of nearly two per cent on the week. The 1865 issue of these boods has recently been in treduced on this market. They are identical with the 1862 issue, excepting that they have three more years to run. The first quotations gave a profit of \$2\$ per cent, by exchanging the earlier for the more recent dates, so that many holders for permanent investment made the exchange. The stock imported, however, having been absorbed, quotations have more hearly approximated, and now not more than 1\$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent difference exists. Illinois Central shares have been taken in small lots, and have improved from 77\$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 78\$. Eries have not been so much inquired for as they were ten days ago, and on the recent settlement about is, per share was paid for the loan of stock. Atlantic and Great Western debentures and consolidated bonds have declined 1 per cent on the week.

and woolen fabrics to the United States during the firs nine months of each of the last three years:

Printed cloths, The Providence Journal says, are dull,

and sales light. Manufacturers ask 12c. for 64x64, and

printers offer 11je. 60x64 are offered at 11je., with no sales. The following are the sales: 4,000 pieces 60x64, 144c., early in the week, on hand: 10,000 do. 60x64, 114c., early in the week, on hand. Total, 14,000 pieces. The following is a statement of coal transported on th Delaware and HudsonCanal for the week ending Novem

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co... Total tuns 30,374

THE MARKETS. [Carefully seported for THE TRIBUNE.]

ISLES WAA - Yellow Western and Southern has been in fair demand, and quite firm, sales of 8,000 fb at 40%-42c. COTTON—The demand to-day has been less active, and principally from manufacturers and speculators, though a few lots have been taken for export; prices are without important change though not very strong at 349-35c for Middling Uplands to 361-837c for Middling New Orleans; sales of 1,250

Steamboat at \$5.08.5 cogl; 9,000 tuns Lomp at \$4 5.0085 75; 8,000 tuns Grate at \$5.074 25.09; 3,500 tuns Egg at \$5.0035 79; 7,000 tuns Grate at \$5.074 25.09; 3,500 tuns Egg at \$6.0035 79; 7,000 tuns Store at \$6.0036 50; 3,500 tuns Egg at \$6.0035 79; 7,000 tuns Store at \$6.0036 60; 3,500 tuns Egg at \$6.0035 79; 7,000 tuns Store at \$6.0036 60; 3,500 tuns Egg at \$6.0035 79; 7,000 tuns Store at \$6.0036 60; 3,500 tuns Egg at \$6.0035 79; 7,000 tuns Store at \$6.0036 60; 3,500 tuns Egg at \$6.0036 79; 7,000 tuns Store at \$6.0036 60; 3,500 tuns Egg at \$6.0036 79; 7,000 tuns Store at \$6.0036 60; 3,500 tuns Egg at \$6.0036 60; 3,500 tuns Egg

124 o 13c. demand, but in We quote:

GRAIN-Since this day week we have had a fairly

GRAIN—Since this day week we have had a fairly active, but lower and very irregular market for Wheat. At the decline some inquiry prevailed for ordinary and Common Spring for export, but the business has proved limited as most holders are disposed to start freely in view of the very light stock here and small quantity on the canal. The market to-day was quite active, Spring improved about 1c. per bush, especially on common qualities these have been taken to some extent for export. Winter, however, is slow of sale and is easier, the sales are 56,000 bush. Spring at \$2.50 to Cold No. 2, 27 10 exp. 12 for Rejected, \$1.250 #2.38 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for Mo. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. Amber State at \$2.50 #2.50 for No. 2 Chicago, and 3,000 bush. as being extremely limited for the seaso has declined, and has been only in moderate export and home use. The stock has increased mat is now about 1,600,000 bush, with liberal supplies on Prices have declined 527c. W bush, but at the class

BEFORTS OF BREADSTUFFS Total to Great Britain and the Continent for the week ending Nov. 26, 1866. Since Sept. 1, 1866. Same time 1865. BECRIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

other kinds are dull, and in the absence of transactions prices are entirely nominal.

IRON—The supply of Scotch Pig is limited, and with a good demand prices tend upward; sales of 200 tuns at the quotations.

No. 1 American is also in small supply, and is very firmly held.

Bai Iron romains quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Pig No. 1 American, P tun. \$50 009 \$52 60

Pig No. 1 Scotch, \$4 tun. \$10 002 —

Bar, Common E. & A., \$7 tun. \$10 002 —

Bar, Refined E. & A., \$7 tun. \$10 002 —

Scroll, \$7 tun. \$150 002 900 60

Scroll, P tun
Band, P tun
Hoop, P tun
Roda (§ #3-16 inch), P tun.....

LEAD-The business in Pig has been limited, but prices are rithout change; sales at 6½ \$7c., gold, for Spanish, German, tefined and English. Bar at 10½c., and Pipe and Sheet at 11a.,

Refined and English. Bar at 10%, and Fipe and Sheet at Ha-currency.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair demand and are very firm; sales of 250,000 at \$4.50, three months.

LIME—Hookland remains firm, with a good domand; sales of 2,000 bbis. at \$1.70 for Common, and \$2.10 for Lump.

MOLASSES—The duliness which has prevailed throughout the week still continues, and, though former figures are still retained, any pressure upon the market would probably result, in a decline. This afternion the advancing tendency of gold-has given holders rather more confidence, but buyers do not, come forward. We quote nominally at 50% 65c. for Cubs Mus-covado, 50% 35c. for Clayed, 48% 50c for Centrilugal, and 80c. 3 \$1.10 for New Orleans; the stock is estimated at 2,000 hids. Cubs, 2,000 do. Porto Rico, and 100 bbis. New Orleans; by sano-tion, 190 bbis. New Orleans at 80% 20% 5c., and 20 hids. Barba-does at 55% 57c., four months.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has declined and

NAVAL NIORES—Spirits Turpentine has declined as bloss very dull and heavy; sales of 150 bbts at 72\$\tilde{x}\$730.; and \$\forall \text{bbts}\$, in bond at 66c. Bosins have declined and have ruled dull; asles of 2,000 bbts, at quotations. Tar has ruled dull and has declined. We quote:

Tar Washington and Newbern. \$\tilde{y}\$ bbt \$3.00 \$\tilde{x}\$3.75.

Princh, City, No. 1. 5.00 \$\tilde{y}\$

Pitch, City, No. 1. Sewberg. P bbl \$3.00 \$40.75

Rosin, Common. P 280 5 4 80 20

Rosin, Strained and No. 2 (in y d), P 380 15 4 75 9 5 75

Rosin, No. 1 and Pale and White. 6 00 211 00

Spirits Turpentine, American. P gal. 72 9 73

OHS—City Linseed has ruled dull, prices have decreased and close heavy at \$4.43 \$4 \$4 \$5 for City. In Fish Oils we have no change to note, the business having been only to a moderate extent. Lard and Red Oil ruled dull and prices are nominal. We quote:

extent. Lard and Red Oil ruled dull and prices are nominated.

We quote:
Linseed, City, in casks. \$\P\$ gal \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{

Western, currency and No. 1975 good of the barrels.

OII. MF Al. has been in limited demand and is unsettled at \$2.00 \text{sec}\$ 45.00 lb. The supply is larger.

PROVISIONS—We have had a more active but variable market for Pork during the past week. The light arrivals at large which however, is only temporary, farmers holding book for the moment. The speculative demand has been light and owing to a large failure in the trade there is less inquiry for the future. To day the market opened lower, but subsequently improved, and closed firm at our extremes; sales, cash grant regular, are 4.700 blis, Mess. at \$21.50 \text{sec}\$ 20 (1885 as nothing has been done and prices are nominal. Western Beef has ing has been done and prices are nominal. Western Beef has a fair jobling demand; sales of 173 blio.

Mess. \$1.30 \text{sec}\$ 10 for New (1806 and '67). In Prime Assa nothing has been offered more freely and has declined, \$2.30 \text{sec}\$ 20 (1885 as nothing has been offered more freely and has declined, \$2.30 \text{sec}\$ 10 for Plata a fair jobling demand; sales of 173 blio.

Mess. \$1.30 \text{sec}\$ 10 for New (1806 and '67). In Prime Assa nothing a fine of the private of the second of the sec

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Pork Beef Bacon Butter Cheese Lard Tal., bbis sea tune tune tune tune tune.

To G. Brit'n and Cont. for week ending Nov. 26, 1866. 2,621 182 111 7,270 303 1,076 Same time 1865. 465 9,088 1,001 46 6,609 36 461 Pork. Seef, Lard, Butter, Chasse, bbis. tcs tuns. tuns. tuns. For week ending Nov. 4,632 3,865 235 602 755 Since Sept. 1, 1866 23,159 13,969 1,323 6,408 10,843 Same time 1865 26,605 14,955 1,451 8,377 5,091

SPICIS And market is very dull for all executions on soles of importance to adduce. Prices are nominally unchanged. We quote:

Cassis.

Ca